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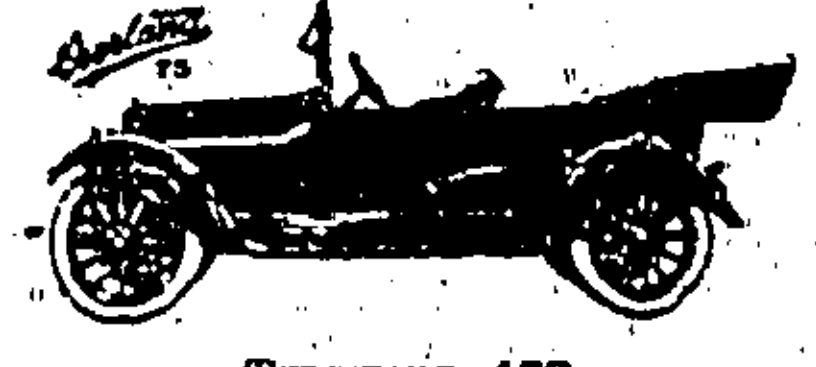
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TIMES TABLE.
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m., Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m., Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m., Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m., Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m., Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m., Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m., Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m., Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS
3.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m., Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m., Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m., Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m., Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m., Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m., Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAY
Buses Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Junction Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order representing Bank Notes.
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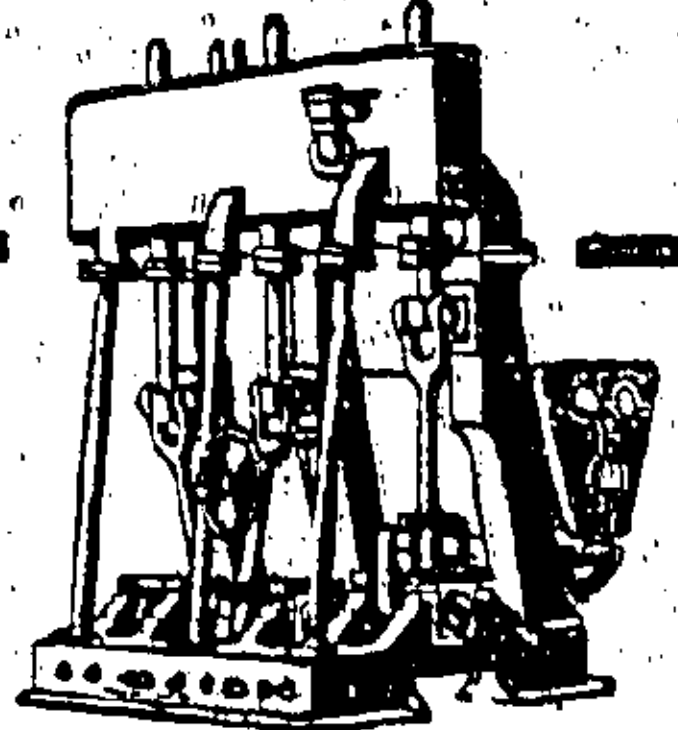
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WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**ANOTHER
GREAT BATTLE
ON
THE FRENCH FRONT.**
London, July 22.
A French communiqué states:—
There has been a very violent
enemy bombardment with heavy
shells on the Aisne front, front
Chervigny spur to the south of
Corbeny. It was most intense from
Hictobis. From as far as the east
of Craonne.
The Germans at daybreak power-
fully attacked this front with fresh
troops brought up the previous
evening.
Between Hurbise and the en-
closures of the plateau the assault
of the hostile waves was shattered
by our fire and they were thrown
back to their own trenches. They
were unable to reach our lines.
Our heavy batteries dispersed
enemy masses south of Ailette with
severe losses.
Simultaneously our troops bril-
liantly repelled a violent attack on
the casemates of the Californie
plateau.
The artillery duel continues with
redoubled intensity over the whole
region.
The enemy was very active during
the night on both banks of the
Meuse. The artillery duel was most
lively in the regions of Avocourt,
Bezonvaux and the whole of the
St. Mihiel sector.
The Germans attacked at two
points to the north of Bezonvaux.
After a sharp fight, in which the
enemy suffered serious losses, we
completely drove him out of some
elements in which he had gained a
footing.
Two enemy attempts to reach our
trenches on the Heights of the Meuse
near Bouchot Wood and Chevaliers
Wood, failed. We took some pri-
soners.

**ANOTHER AIR-RAID ON
ENGLAND.**
FELIXSTOWE AND HARWICH
ATTACKED.
London, July 22.
An official announcement states
that a squadron of between 15 and
20 aeroplanes approached Felixstowe
and Harwich at 8 o'clock this morn-
ing, and dropped some bombs, but
our heavy anti-aircraft fire caused
the formation to split, a part return-
ing over the sea and a part proceed-
ing to the southward of the Essex
coast.
They were constantly engaged by
gunfire and proceeded homeward
without dropping more bombs.
Our aeroplanes pursued the raiders
out to sea, heavily engaging them,
but the visibility was low and
observation difficult.
Eight people were killed and 25
injured, at Felixstowe and Harwich.
LATER.
Gunfiring in London this morning
caused rumours of an air-raid, but
apparently it was only a warning.
An Isle of Thanet correspondent
reports that at 8.30 this morning,
sirens sounded in a number of towns
on the Thanet coast. It was report-
ed that British aeroplanes had seen
an air squadron off the towns, and
proceeded to a point from where
firing was afterwards heard. A
squadron of battle-planes, soon after-
wards, went in the same direction.
The signal "All clear" was given
at 9.20 a.m.
LATER.
The Press Bureau announces that
the air-raid casualties are now eleven
killed and 25 injured. The damage
is insignificant.
A Flying Corps patrol engaged the
raiders returning to Belgium and
brought down one, in the sea, near
the coast.

THE BRITISH FRONT.
London, July 22.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
Patrol encounters last night, to
the north-west of St. Quentin and
southwards of Lens, resulted in our
favour.
We slightly advanced our line to
the south-east of Monchy-le-Preux.
The hostile artillery was active at
Lens, Arrmentieres and on the
coast.
**THE FIGHTING ON THE
RUSSIAN FRONT.**
GERMAN REPORT.
London, July 22.
A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—
Despite bad roads, we pressed on
and reached the Berezany-Turnopol
Railway at several points, every-
where defeating the newly brought
up Russians.
There were desperate encounters
with the Seventh Russian Army near
Berezany, they also yielding to the
increasing pressure on their flanks.
Our prisoners and booty are large
and we captured rich war stores at
Jeziers.
The Russians strongly attacked
between Kravoy and Smorgon, but
they broke down.
Fresh fighting has broken out.
Kaiser GONE TO RUSSIAN FRONT.
COPENHAGEN, July 22.
The Kaiser has gone to the
Eastern front.

PITILESS RECKLESSNESS OF LIFE.
A FRIGHTFUL HECAТОMBE.
Paris, July 22.
A semi-official statement says that
the battle at Chemin-des-Dames on
July 20th was most desperate and
most murderous. The German com-
mand displayed the same pitiless
recklessness of life as at Verdun,
sacrificing regiment after regiment
of picked troops, ending in a frightful
hecatomb, in which our soldiers
vied with each other in heroism.
SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.
London, July 22.
Mr. Churchill, Minister of Mun-
itions, speaking at Dundee, briefly
touched on his immense responsibil-
ities in the war, and concluded
by saying that this was no time for
party politics, still less for personal
feuds. "The comradeship and co-
operation of all parties and classes
was essential when Great Britain
was losing her battles at the centre
of a League of Nations."
(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

STEEL-SCREW STEAMER

"KAIHO MARU".

4188 TONS GROSS, BUILT 1894.

SALE of the Steamer—her Hull Tackle, Apparatus, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers and everything connected therewith, as they may lie at Pratas Reef off Hongkong.

CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

(1) Tenders are invited for the above wreck. The wreck is said to lie in and no responsibility is taken by vendors for any damage or defect whatever that may now or may hereafter exist.

(2) Intending tenderers must deposit at Shanghai or Hongkong the sum of Max. \$5,000 with Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., agents of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo, who will issue deposit receipts.

(3) All tenders should reach the office of Messrs. the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Shanghai or Hongkong, not later than the 24th July, 1917, or the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo, not later than the 25th July, 1917.

(4) Tenders will be opened at the office of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo, at 3 p.m. 25th July, 1917. Buyers will not be admitted.

(5) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to sell for entirely fresh tenders, or to sell the wreck in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders, vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.

(6) Should the company notify the acceptance of any tender, the sale is thereby concluded on the conditions set forth herein and such buyers' deposits is appropriated as bargain money and in part payment of purchase.

(7) The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to vendors not later than 24th July, 1917, in default of which the contract is considered cancelled and the bargain money is forfeited.

(8) On a tender being accepted, the delivery of the wreck is effected, and, thereupon, it is at the risk and expense of the buyers.

(9) No interest will be allowed on tenders' deposits. Unsuccessful tenders on or before the 25th July, 1917, and only in exchange for the original deposit receipt.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

LIMITED. Agents for

THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Shanghai or Hongkong, July 21, 1917, 1981.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1946

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

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Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1947

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,

Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1940

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for an increasing cost.

Apply in own writing with copy of references and stating salary required.

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Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1963

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEYS AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 3.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

TREACHERY IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

BATTLE LOST AS A RESULT.

ADVISABILITY OF OBEYING ORDERS. DISCUSSED.

STORIES OF TWO MUTINOUS REGIMENTS.

LONDON, July 20.

A Russian official message transmitted by wireless states:—

There is lively artillery activity in the direction of Vilna. The enemy persistently attacked twenty miles to the south of Brody. At first all the attacks were repulsed, but one regiment, between Lutsk and Manajow, left the trenches and voluntarily retired, with the result that the neighbouring units were forced to retire also. This gave the enemy an opportunity to develop his success.

Our failure was largely due to the influence of Extremists. Several detachments on being ordered to support their comrades held meetings and discussed the advisability of obeying orders. Some refused to obey and the efforts of the Commanders and Committees were fruitless.

The Austrians and Germans occupied a portion of the first line to the east of Brzezany, also at Bladnik and westward of Halicz. The enemy resumed the offensive on July 17 and captured a height southward of Novica. Our cavalry and infantry drove back the enemy and restored the position.

INTERESTING STORY OF ANOTHER ENVIOLING REGIMENT.

A Russian communiqué says:—

Supplementary reports show that on the 17th inst., when the enemy seized the height south of Kalusz, one of our regiments retired. General Prince Gagarin, commanding in the district, seeing the critical situation thus created, immediately moved forward a battalion of the Lithuanian regiment, which energetically attacked. Simultaneously General Gagarin threw into the attacks on both flanks the Daghestan, Circassian and Kabardian regiments. The attackers bore with them the before-mentioned retiring Russian regiment. This changed the situation. The enemy fled in disorder and our former position was restored.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, July 20.

A wireless German official message states:—

We advanced between the Sereth and Zlotulpa through three strong zones of defence. The enemy suffered sanguinarily and retreated in disorder. We made prisoners of a few thousand. There is increased artillery activity at Jacobstadt, Dunaburg, Smorgon, on the Stockhol and between the Zlotulpa and the Dreiser. We repulsed the Russians near Novica.

LATER.

A German evening official message states: Between the Sereth and the Strypa we are closely pursuing the retreating enemy.

A RUSSIAN CROMWELL.

M. KERENSKY TO DEAL WITH GERMAN INTRIGUE.

LONDON, July 21.

Well-informed persons in London are not surprised at the changes in the Russian Government.

It is recognised that the recent Ministerial resignations rendered the position of Prince Lvoff very difficult.

It is believed that M. Kerensky's appointment as Prime Minister is a good step. He is described as a Russian Cromwell. It is sincerely hoped that he will be able to stop the isolated cases of unwillingness to fight at the front.

A STORMY CABINET MEETING.

Petrograd, July 21.

Prince Lvoff's resignation followed a stormy Cabinet meeting which lasted till dawn.

M. Kerensky, who had just returned from the front, criticised the handling of the recent situation by the Ministers and the Military Authorities, and declared that they should have used the fullest powers to suppress mutiny. He was about to dismiss the Commandant of Petrograd, but refrained on learning that the Ministers were wholly responsible.

M. Kerensky intends dressing all who are guilty of having relations with Germany. Already several notorious Maximists have been arrested. The whereabouts of M. Lenin are unknown.

Mutinous regiments will be disbanded. Further troops have arrived from the Front. The State Bank and other banks have re-opened.

INTENSE ARTILLERY BATTLE.

Petrograd, July 21.

Despatches indicate that an intense artillery battle is in progress on the Smorgon-Knevo sector where the Germans have massed hundreds of guns.

ATTEMPT TO PROMOTE CIVIL WAR DEFINITELY FAILED.

Petrograd, July 20.

It is popularly believed that the attempt to promote civil war has definitely failed. All the newspapers are demanding a strict investigation into the causes of the disorders. The authors of the Maximist plot and the Leninists have been disarmed and troops are proceeding to arrest the leaders.

There is no news of Lenin. It is officially stated that order has been re-established.

MR LLOYD GEORGE AND BELGIUM.

HER DELIVERANCE SURELY COMING.

LONDON, July 21.

Speaking at the Belgian Independence Day at Queen's Hall, London, Mr. Lloyd George said that Belgium for three years had suffered humiliation, servitude and anxiety, but at the end Belgium would be greater than ever. Her deliverance was surely coming—(loud applause)—and France and Great Britain and Civilisation hold that when it does come it must be complete. (Cheers.)

FURTHER ENEMY ATTACKS.

EFFECTIVELY MET BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, July 21.

A French communiqué says:—

Enemy attacks or attempted attacks followed very violent bombardments at many points in the sectors Cerny, Hurbise, Cmonne and north of Braye-en-Laonnois, but the accurate fire and vigilance of our troops caused their plans to fail.

The enemy's attack was carried out with a strong force south-east of Cerny. They twice penetrated our advanced trench front for 250 metres. On each occasion a vigorous counter-attack completely drove them out.

We broke up with heavy losses powerful enemy concentrations for attack between Hurbise and Califormia Plateau.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 21.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We raided last night Greenland Hill, northwards of Roeux. The garrison hurriedly withdrew on our approach.

We also successfully raided south-eastward of La Bussee and southward of Armentieres where German positions were entered on a wide front.

We repulsed raiders northward of Havincourt Wood and southward of Armentieres.

KAISER AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

A LAW UNTO HIMSELF.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.

The Kaiser has ordered that neutral ships shall be treated as enemy ships when they are totally or for the greater part owned by enemies or when they are chartered by an enemy Government or are sailing in the interests of enemy warfare.

Theaiser says this is retaliation for the maritime regulations of the Allies.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE REICHTAG.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.

The Reichstag adjourned until September 26.

(Continued on Page 3.)

HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, drupe, constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, etc.



the dairy little laxatives, which act as gently as nature. Of chemicals or poisons. Get the real, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Greenwich Street, New York.

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NAME OF DOCK OR KEEL	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	STRAIGHT DEPTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY TIDE	DEPTH OVER ALL AT LOW TIDE	DEPTH OVER ALL AT HIGH TIDE
NO. 1 DOCK, NEWTON	170	12	14	12	14
NO. 2 DOCK, NEWTON	170	12	14	12	14
NO. 3 DOCK, NEWTON	170	12	14	12	14
NO. 4 DOCK, NEWTON	170	12	14	12	14
NO. 5 DOCK, NEWTON	170	12	14	12	14
NO. 6 DOCK, NEWTON	170	12	14	12	14
NO. 7 DOCK, NEWTON	170	12	14	12	14
NO. 8 DOCK, NEWTON	170	12	14	12	14
NO. 9 DOCK, NEWTON	170	12	14	12	14
NO. 10 DOCK, NEWTON	170	12	14	12	14

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GLASGOW: Messrs. A. B. Brown,

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K. KATO,

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SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE, MECHANICAL, Wholesale and Retail, Hongkong, Peking and Yokohama Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 78 and 80, HING LON STREET, 2nd Street, west of Central Market. Telephone No. 515. Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & 4th & 6th Editions.
A. 1. Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY,

the 24th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Des Vaux Road, and
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Bedsteads, Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Planes in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also
Tennis "Pols" and Netting, Carpets (New and second hand), etc., etc.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 18, 1917. 1971

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the late Capt. W. L. CARTER, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 26th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Stewart Terrace, THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc., etc.

Consisting of:—
HALL—Teakwood umbrella stand and hat rack, side table, etc.

DRAWING ROOM—A suite of upholstered furniture including Chesterfield sofa and arm-chairs with "cerise" covers, teakwood curio cabinets bookcases, writing table and four-fold screen, and a number of good Japanese water colours, and a few pieces of blackwood.

DINING ROOM—Teakwood China cupboard, and side table, extension dining table and chairs, glass fire screen, pictures, also blue and gold dinner service, etc.

BED ROOM—Teakwood double bed, white enamel twin bed, teakwood dressing table and marble-top wash-stands, teakwood wardrobes and chest-of-drawers, toilet sets, and bath room requisites.

Also
Overhead ceiling and desk fans, electric fittings, "latest designs" a number of plants in pots and one BAROGRAPH in first class condition.
On view from Wednesday, the 26th inst. at noon.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 20, 1917. 1978

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 31st July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor),

A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, etc., etc.

As follows:—
Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcase made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Mahogany Floor, Brass Balls, Wooden Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, etc., etc., etc.

On view from Saturday, 28th inst.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1975

RED BLOOD AND BIG MUSCLE.

The full-blooded man or woman usually has large muscles. Pale people are ordinarily thin: their muscles are small. Muscles are red, not only because of the blood in them, but because they contain hemoglobin, the same substance that gives the red colour to the blood. And it is this hemoglobin that carries oxygen in the blood and stores it up in the muscles.

Well-oxygenated blood is necessary, if we would have strong muscles; in fact, oxygen is the great supporter of life. Wherever there is active life—whether in the muscles of the back when we lift something—their oxygen is used, and unless the blood is rich and red with oxygen bearing hemoglobin, those muscles ache.

If you are pale and your back aches, don't blame your kidneys. Try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills cause an increase of hemoglobin in the blood and so enable it to carry more oxygen. Everywhere that the new blood goes it carries vigor, and this tonic rebuilding treatment is the one thing that most run down, debilitated people need.

So begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day: sold by all chemists, also at \$1.50 the bottle, \$4. for six, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 353 Broadway, New York, N.Y. The price includes postage.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

FRIDAY,

the 27th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Des Vaux Road, and
SUNDY FURNITURE, etc., etc., etc.

(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.)
Also
1 Typewriter, Opera Glasses, Silver Watches, a few lots of Chinese Porcelain, etc., etc.

And
A number of lots of Enamelled Cooking Utensils, Brass Ware and Porcelain Ornaments, etc.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1977

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY and MONDAY,

the 28th and 30th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m. each day, at Alexandra Buildings

(First Floor),

THE WHOLE OF HER VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE, comprising:—

Ladies Dress Materials in latest shades (all new stock, French make 4 inches wide), Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, a large assortment of French Flowers and Trimmings, etc., Cloth and Serge, Costumes in all colours, Golfing Shirts in Scotch Tweeds and Heather mixture, a large variety of Black Serge Coats (with new full basques), a fine assortment of French Ribbons in short lengths to suit purchasers, Black and Coloured Ribbon, Velvets, Ostich Feathers and Pompons, Wings, Aigrettes, Quills and Ornaments, Veils, Tulle and Chiffons in all colours.

On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1974

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

MONDAY,

the 30th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 30a, Nathan Road, Kowloon (Top Flat),

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

etc., etc., etc.

Consisting of:—
Teakwood Hall Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Cabinets, Teak Dining Room Furniture, Ice Chest, Bookcase, etc., Large Wardrobe, Bedstead, Dressing Tables, Washstand, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils.

Also
Electric Fittings, Singer Sewing Machine, Sunblinds, Palms in Pots, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1978

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (for account of the concerned), at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Des Vaux Road, and

Ice House Street, ONE 16 BURN HAMMERLESS GUN BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1975

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE CAPTURED GERMAN SHIPS.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF DUTCH WATERS.

HOLLAND CONFIDENT OF SATISFACTION.

THE HAGUE, July 20. The Government has called the attention of the British Government to the capture of German merchant ships on July 18 which it officially declared took place in Dutch territorial waters, and expresses confidence that the British Government will give complete satisfaction for the occurrence, according to International Law.

BLUSTERING GERMAN STATEMENT.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.

In the Reichstag, Herr Krieger of the Foreign Office announced that Germany had requested the Dutch Government to demand and obtain an apology and reparation for violation of Dutch territorial waters with an assurance against a recurrence; also the immediate restoration of the German ships and cargoes seized by the British destroyers, compensation for those sunk and damaged, and compensation for the wounded German seamen and for the families of the killed.

Herr Krieger added that the Dutch Government had already before this intimated its intention to demand satisfaction of Great Britain and had also promised that the Dutch fleet would do its utmost to prevent a repetition. The Dutch Government, subsequently replying to Germany's demand, said that it had already sent a sharp note to Britain.

Herr Krieger concluded that Germany was convinced that Holland would emphatically demand full amends for the outrage.

BRITISH COMMENT ON GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

LONDON, July 21.

Mr. Lloyd George replies to Dr. Michaelis to-day.

The papers are unanimous in regarding Dr. Michaelis's speech as a declaration of a fight to a finish. They state that the Allies will unhesitatingly accept the challenge and they can afford to calmly watch the struggles of autonomy to keep its head above the rising democratic flood.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S VIEWS.

Referring to Dr. Michaelis's speech Sir Edward Carson in a speech at Belfast said it sounded hollow. If the Germans wanted peace we were prepared to treat with them to-morrow.

Not with Prussianism but the best of the German nation, and as an earnest of our sincerity that we did not want to acquire territory or do violence to others, let them first of all agree to withdraw their troops behind the Rhine and show contribution towards the humanity of the invaded territories and then we would willingly negotiate and see what could be done for the salvation on the world evermore and its release from the terrors of war.

GERMAN COMMENTS.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.

A message from Berlin says this morning's comments on Dr. Michaelis's speech are coloured by political tendencies.

The "Vorwaerts" declares that he has not acknowledged facts nor has he adopted the Reichstag's peace programme. He gives the impression that he is latently seeking his way.

The Centre Party organ says that Dr. Michaelis steers a middle course, while the Conservative "Deutsche Tages Zeitung," though sympathetic towards Dr. Michaelis, prefers to wait and see.

CLAN BOAT SUNK IN COLLISION.

ALBANY, July 20.

The Italian steamer "Europa" collided in a fog with a Clan boat, the name of which is unknown. The latter sank and the crew were rescued with the exception of eight.

The "Europa" reached Gibraltar badly damaged.

THE FINNISH DIET.

HELSINKI, July 20.

The first sitting of the autonomous Finnish Diet asked the present Administration to retain office pending re-organisation.

SIR E. GEDDES A CANDIDATE FOR CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, July 21.

Sir Eric Geddes has been adopted as a Unionist candidate for Cambridge.

WHY MR. KENNEDY JONES RESIGNED.

LONDON, July 21.

Mr. Kennedy Jones explains that he resigned because his special Food Economy Campaign was not so successful as he had hoped.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

ANARCHISTS ABANDON LAST CITADEL.

PETROGRAD, July 20. The anarchists have abandoned their last citadel of Dumovo Villa and most of the workmen have resumed work.

RUSSIAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 20.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Minister of Railways has resigned.

M. KERENSKY AS PREMIER.

PETROGRAD, July 20.

M. Lvoff has resigned and M. Kerensky has been appointed Premier.

M. Kerensky temporarily retains the position of War Minister.

M. Tsorutelli has been appointed Minister of the Interior retaining the post of Minister of Telegraphs.

M. Nekrasoff has been provisionally appointed Minister of Justice.

MAXIMALISTS RELEASED.

PETROGRAD, July 21.

The loyalist troops and the Cossacks are angry at Mr. Lenin being allowed to escape. They have reluctantly released several of the notorious Maximalists at the pressing instance of the Executive of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates.

It is hoped that M. Kerensky who has returned to Petrograd will initiate prompt and stern repressive measures.

LAWYER ARRESTED AS GERMAN AGENT.

PETROGRAD, July 21.

The lawyer, M. Koslovsky, an alleged agent of the German General Staff, has been arrested.

Mr. Lenin is reported to have gone to Cronstadt disguised as a sailor.

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 21.

The Premier announces that Barcelona was normal yesterday.

Two gentlemen and four civilians were injured yesterday when a barricade was charged.

The Mayor of Barcelona has resigned. Disturbances continue at Valencia where the driver of a train was attacked and used a revolver in self defence. The crowd charged, but was dispersed.

Engineers and officers are driving trains between Madrid and Barcelona. It is now admitted that the railway men are on strike.

GERMAN PEACE RESOLUTION.

LONDON, July 20.

In the Reichstag the Left and Centre loudly applauded the result of the vote on the peace resolution.

Herr Fehrenbach, of the Centre, in moving it, declared that if the enemy refused the outstretched hand, the Germans would show the world that they were unconquerable.

Herr Scheideemann said that the majority of the Socialists were opposed to subordination as it was doing more harm than good. If the enemy refused the peace offer, the Germans would continue to fight. He declared that Prussian electoral reform must come this Autumn.

Herr von Payer, the leader of the South German People's Party, said that the resolution was not a peace offer but a well-thought-out declaration, to which General von Hindenburg also subscribed. "The introduction of the parliamentary system for the Empire must be most seriously considered."

Count Westarp, Conservative, regretted the resolution, which he said did not conduce to the strengthening of the Army or the nation's will to war. Peace would only be obtained on the battlefield.

BRITISH SUPREMACY IN THE AIR.

LONDON, July 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports that the past week has been marked by the hardest and the most continued aerial fighting of the war, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. Our aeroplanes brought down 42 enemy machines and our guns shot down three while 48 were put out of control. Our losses were 31 and the disproportion represents the average measure of our supremacy. The most notable feature has been the size of the enemy formations. Our airmen encountered groups of from 30 to 40 machines, but when these large formations were attacked they invariably lost tactical cohesion.

FINANCING INDIAN EXPORTS.

LONDON, July 20.

A telegram from New York in The Times says bankers state that the Raj has arranged to take any shipments of silver from the United States, paying in sterling drafts; also to buy gold imported from the United States, under licence at fifteen rupees to the sovereign. Under this arrangement gold to the value of £200,000 sterling has already gone to India from the United States and silver shipments have been discouraged. Essentially this appears a good method of overcoming the difficulty of financing Indian exports involved in short supply of gold and credit, and is a possibility of private imports of silver.

OUR HUGE WAR BILL.

LONDON, July 20.

It is expected that the vote of credit on Tuesday will be for £500,000,000, making £1,142,000,000 since the war began.

GERMAN WAR CREDITS.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.

The Reichstag passed the third reading without discussion, of the War Credits for fifteen milliard Marks.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS OPPOSE THEM.

LONDON, July 21.

The Independent Socialists voted against the War Credits.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE STRUGGLE ON THE CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

LONDON, July 20.

A French communiqué says:—The German attempts to extend the slight advantage gained yesterday between the California Plateau and the Plateau were vain and, moreover, energetic counter-attacks enabled us to surround the pocket, in which the enemy penetrated. We hold the entire crest of the plateau. The enemy still remains in a space of six hundred metres and is clinging to the northern edge of the plateau where were our first line positions which the bombardment completely destroyed. We made prisoners of a score of guardsmen.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 20.

A wireless German official message states:—

The artillery fire in Flanders was extremely violent after the rain. Enemy advances at Lombarde, eastward of Messines-Ghervelle and Monchy failed.

The French twice fruitlessly attacked south-westward of St. Quentin. We captured part of the French Winterberg positions to the north of Craonne, taking 375 prisoners.

Heavy nocturnal counter-attacks forced us to abandon some trenches.

TRENCH ELEMENTS RECAPTURED.

LONDON, July 20.

A French communiqué states:—We recaptured some trench elements in the region of Moulin-sous-Tourvent. The artillery duel is fairly lively north of the Aisne.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We repulsed raiders to the north-east of Harcourt.

There is the usual mutual artillery firing.

THE WORK OF THE NAVY.

LONDON, July 21.

Sir Edward Carson, on receiving the Freedom of the City of Belfast, referred to the nation's ignorance of the Admiralty's work. It angered him to see big newspaper headlines saying "What is the Navy doing?" Such writers did not recognise that the Navy was polling at least 200,000,000 square miles of the sea and they did not realise that every morsel of food we ate was due to the Navy's ceaseless exertions. He had never encountered more able, more courageous, more determined or more loyal men than those of the Navy. Contrary to common practice the Navy bathed and dined at advertised times.

Sir Edward, proceeding, said the nation longed for peace but would never agree to it while Prussianism reared its head above water long to trample underfoot the liberties inherited through long ages.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 21.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's silver report states that the price of 41 1/2d, reached on July 16 was a record since March 1892. The sharp rise on July 16 was due to orders to cover commitments to the Indian bazaar here following the prohibition by the Raj of private imports of silver, which is apparently intended to eliminate competition with China and elsewhere for silver bullion for remittance to India. The decree is not likely to directly affect the London price but possibly, in the long run, it may help to increase supplies here.

The market is now dull in the absence of any special buying orders. The Indian currency silver reserve has increased by 123 lakhs.

Silver is quoted at 40 1/2d. There is no demand and the market has a quiet and easy tendency.

FINANCING INDIAN EXPORTS.

LONDON, July 20.

A telegram from New York in The Times says bankers state that the Raj has arranged to take any shipments of silver from the United States, paying in sterling drafts; also to buy gold imported from the United States, under licence at fifteen rupees to the sovereign. Under this arrangement gold to the value of £200,000 sterling has already gone to India from the United States and silver shipments have been discouraged. Essentially this appears a good method of overcoming the difficulty of financing Indian exports involved in short supply of gold and credit, and is a possibility of private imports of silver.

INTIMATIONS

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.



THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Stores. In 3 Sizes, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatism or Gouty Pains, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent for the year ending 31st December 1917 has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 10th day of August 1917. Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY the 4th day of August 1917, will be paid to share-holders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 5/6 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
J. W. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1932

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., wharves and from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant, will be subject to sale. No fire insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1364

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Victualling Store Officer, to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 27th July, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice
House Street—
Thirty-three Cases CHOCOLATE.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1933

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Curtains, Pictures, etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Houghs.
4.15 p.m.—Sanitary Board Meeting.
Last day for tendering for wrecked
s.s. Kaho Maru.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 24—
Land Investment Co's Dividend due.
West Point Building Co's Dividend due.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at 6 Stewart Terrace, Peak.
FRIDAY, July 27—
Remuneration Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Furniture, Cooking Utensils, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghs.
SATURDAY, July 28—
Humanitarian Liberty Loan closes.
1 p.m.—Night Fete at N.Y.R.C.
SATURDAY 28 & MONDAY, July 30—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, etc. at Madame Gains' Alexandra Buildings.
MONDAY, July 30—
Anniversary of the Accession of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1911).
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc. at 50, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
TUESDAY, July 31—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Showcases, Office Fittings, etc. at Madame Gains' Alexandra Buildings.
WEDNESDAY, August 1—
11.15 a.m.—Auction of Mr. Geo. E. Lamont's Sales Room.
FRIDAY, August 3—
1.15 p.m.—Full Moon.
SATURDAY, August 4—
Anniversary of Declaration of War between Great Britain and Germany (1914).
MONDAY, August 6—
General Holiday.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.

THE GERMAN ATTITUDE.

As far as Germany's attitude in the war is concerned, the change in the Chancellorship seems to leave her exactly where she stood before. Dr. MICHAELIS regards Germany as "unconquerable"; he is under a delusion that England's economic life has been so much impaired by the German submarine warfare that she will be unable to hold out against the necessity for peace much longer; and, assuming the role of victor, he says: "We cannot parley with an enemy which demands parts of our empire. If we make peace we must first secure our Empire and its frontiers for all time. We must guarantee the existence of the German Empire upon the Continent and overseas by means of an understanding and a policy of give-and-take." That is the kernel of the new Chancellor's first speech. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has promptly dispelled a few of the illusions on which the whole position of the Chancellor's boast that Germany is unconquerable is based; and it is well to remember what Sir DOUGLAS HAIG said in an Army Order after the capture of the ridge of Messines, viz: "Nothing can save the enemy from complete defeat, and, brave and tenacious as the German troops are, it is only a question how much longer they can endure repetition of such blows." Moreover, with the boasts of the Chancellor regarding Germany's military situation in mind, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in his speech on Saturday declared that the complete deliverance of Belgium from the German yoke is surely coming, and at the end Belgium will be greater than ever. There is a firm confidence about that declaration, and its meaning cannot be mistaken. There is one line in the German Chancellor's speech which strikes us as new: it is the reference to a peace based upon an understanding and a policy of give-and-take. But as to what Germany proposes, to "give," and what she proposes to "take," the CHANCELLOR was entirely silent. Still, the confession that Germany will be required to give something is significant of the change that is coming over the German outlook. There can be no thought on the part of the Allies of entertaining any idea of an understanding with the present rulers of Germany—the men who plunged the world into war by treating international treaties as "scraps of paper." "We could make peace with a Free Germany," Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said; "but we cannot make peace with a Germany dominated by autocracy." That, too, is the declaration of the United States. Dr. MICHAELIS professes to think Germany can regard America's intervention "with-out serious concern." One would have imagined that by this time sufficient information had reached the German Government to enable it to take a more correct estimate of the possibilities, and to realize that the entry of the United States into the war makes doubly certain the

ultimate defeat of Germany. The more one ponders upon the German Chancellor's speech, the stronger is one impelled to regard the speech as pure bluff. Present events on the Russian front will, of course, strengthen popular confidence in Germany in the attitude of invincibility taken up by the Chancellor. The latest news from both Russian and German sources, however, indicates that the present position on the Russian front may yet be retrieved. It is likely in any event to become increasingly embarrassing for Germany and to that extent will help the Allies on the West front, where we have the assurance of our own military authorities that nothing can save the enemy from complete defeat. The Allies have learnt what is needed to ensure this result and they are making preparations accordingly for the great offensive which for months past we have been led to expect will take place this autumn. Not until Germany is beaten in the field on a far greater scale than has been the case so far will there be secured in Germany such a change in public opinion as will bring peace in sight.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Tramway Company Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 9%.

The China Mail S.S. Co's steamer "China" arrived at San Francisco on Friday morning, July 21st.

No case of plague was reported in the Colony last week. There were four cases of enteric fever (two fatal) and one fatal case of diphtheria.

Lieut. G. L. Hastings, 7th Dragon Guards, (son of Mr. George Hastings of Hongkong) has been awarded the Military Cross for leading successful raids against the German trenches in France.

Mr. A. H. Hyndman, of Hongkong, who joined up as a private at the beginning of the war, has been granted six months' leave from the front to go to England to train for a commission. We understand he is in the Officers Training Corps.

We learn that in connection with the celebration of the French national holiday on Shamone, Canton, a sum of upwards of \$2,700 was collected towards the relief of the homeless in France. Residents of all nationalities contributed.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN W. S. WYLES.

Telegraphic news has reached Hongkong of the death of Captain W. S. Wyles, commodore skipper in the Chinese Customs service. Originally a Captain in a B. & S. steamer running between Shanghai and Tientsin, in 1887 he was appointed by the late Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, to the Command of the Revenue Cruiser "Chuen Tiao" then building at home. He brought this ship to China and remained in command of her for a number of years, attached to the Kowloon Customs. He was later transferred to the command of the R.C. "Ping Ching" (Shanghai Customs). Capt. Wyles was well-known on the China Coast.

THE COLONY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FRENCH RELIEF FUNDS.

M. Beau, the Consul for France, informs us that he has received from Mr. Ribot, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the French Cabinet, the following telegram: "Etre transmettre vifs remerciements de la République à généraux donateurs de la souscription envoyée par votre lettre du 31 Mai." Signed: Ribot. The Consul asks us to publish this telegram as an acknowledgment of the splendid contribution of the Hongkong Colony to the French relief fund for homeless populations in Northern France.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these boys' disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, this morning, a coolie was charged with gambling. The accused said that he was standing near a gateway where some men were sitting down. A Chinese constable came along and the men ran away, and he was arrested. He did not see the men gambling and he took no part. The Lukong who arrested accused said that the accused was among the men. He picked up \$2.92 and some cards from the ground. The accused attempted to escape with the other men. Mr. Dyer Ball said that it was one man's word against another and he would give the accused the benefit of the doubt. Accused was accordingly discharged.

SILVER DOLLARS AND CONJUGIAL BLISS.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with endeavouring to export 100 silver dollars. The defendant stated that the money represented the dowry money for his marriage. He was taking it to his country. Mr. Gardener, for the defence, stated that there was some superstition about this, as silver dollars as a dowry was regarded as being an omen of good and propitious results of conjugal bliss. Mr. Dyer Ball said that he did not think the defendant knew much about the master of exporting silver dollars. He fined the defendant \$20 but did not make an order for the confiscation of the \$100.

CONVICTION RE-AFFIRMED.

The case in which a Chinese was fined \$2,000 or in lieu, six months' imprisonment with hard labour, for attempting to export opium in a bedstead, was reopened this morning on the application of Mr. Leo D'Almeida. Evidence was given by Inspector Widen after which His Worship (Mr. Wood) re-affirmed the previous conviction, imposing the same fine and alternative imprisonment.

OPIUM POSSESSION.

There were quite a number of opium possession cases before Mr. Wood this morning, but as the Government Analyst's certificate had not been received, the cases were adjourned until to-morrow.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF A FOKI.

A DRUGGED CIGARETTE.

A report was made to the Police this morning by an accountant of Bonham Strand, that he gave his Foki bills to collect from various shops of a sum amounting to \$350.

The Foki collected the money and stated that he was met by a man who took him to an eating house in Queen's Road Central. Afterwards they proceeded to the Public Gardens and upon entering the Gardens the man gave him a cigarette, which the Foki smoked after which he became unconscious. The Foki stated that he was taken to an English Hospital by another man and upon regaining consciousness he found that the money he had collected had gone.

TWO YEARS IN DARK SAPS.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, in a message from the front states that he looked down into the gut of hell, whence many tons of earth were hurled skyward with a rush of gas and flame, which were accompanied by a monstrous uproar. Conspiring with an Australian engineer officer, who was contemptuously smoking his pipe, he said: "It is good to be in the fresh air again." The officer explained that he had been working underground for nearly two years in dark saps under the German lines. Sometimes the men broke into the German saps and claved at each other's throats in the tunnels, beating each other with pick and shovel. Sometimes men were blown to bits by explosions, and it was always a race for time in the blowing up of the charges. "No more underground work for me after the war," said the Australian, "I have had enough of it."

ENEMY'S STRAITS FOR MONEY.

The Berliner Tagblatt announces that the German Ministry of Finance is introducing a new policy for procuring money. As a preliminary step the Government intends to call in all Swedish, Danish and Swiss bonds and shares owned by German subjects. These securities will have to be sent to the Government till the end of the war.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring heading to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient. As every family knows it is sold by all chemists and grocers, and is just what is needed for forty years and is just what is needed for forty years and is just what is needed for forty years.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

It is not possible from the telegram reaching Hongkong from the North to form any trustworthy idea of what is happening in Peking.

We are told that Wong Jin Yuan is advocating the immediate convocation of Parliament and the return of Li Yuan Hung to the Presidency.

It is also announced that the Government has decided to appoint Lih Shun as Tukwan of Kiangsu and that on his arrival General Feng Kuo Chang (Vice-President) will leave for Peking.

It is also reported that Liang Shih Yi (who was the right-hand man of Yuan Shih Kai, and who sought refuge in Hongkong after the revolution which defeated Yuan's monarchical ambitions) will be pardoned because he has contributed \$1,600,000 towards the funds for the protection of the Republic.

SOUTHERN VIEWS OF THE PREMIER.

"Tuan Chih-jung won't have a Parliament" was the statement made by Mr. Sung Hsing-yi, former Minister of the Interior, when interviewed by a representative of *The China Press* (Shanghai). "He wants merely the signboard of a Republic in order to carry out his desire for a dictatorship with himself at the head of it."

Tuan is one of the most conservative of the Peiyuan faction and will do anything except to promote the interests of the people. During the year that he acted as Premier, he sought to destroy the Constitution and dissolve Parliament. He should be ranked as the first cause of the whole crisis.

People should distinguish the difference between Chang Hsun as a rebel in his monarchical activities and others as rebels for their activities in character. The Hsuehshou Conference, the Nanking Conference, then the Peking Conference and finally the Military Conference at Peking were all promoted by Tuan, and his object was to obtain the Presidency.

"Tuan Chih-jung effected the dissolution of Parliament with the help of Chang Hsun, and the chief culprit for the destruction of the Constitution was not Chang but Tuan. As soon as Chang entered Peking, Tuan and Liang Chih-chao took advantage of the situation and began their campaign against Tuan and his cabinet. When Chang Hsun restored the monarchy, Tuan did not know what to do. When he found the Chihli troops were against Chang Hsun he acted like a coward and fled to the south. He sent a few circulars, like a madman, and he fled to the south. He himself never participated actually in the fight."

"I admit that he has a certain amount of social prestige that makes him influential than others. Privileged by his position he today claims to be the hero of the time in the suppression of the rebels. But Chang Hsun would have been ousted any day."

Asked what will the Southern provinces do if Tuan remains in office as Premier, after the republic is restored, Mr. Sung stated that they will not recognise him but will organise a provisional government in the South.

"But the Peking Government will be the recognised government in the view of the foreign powers." "That may be so," was the response, "but we cannot forsake a genuine Republic just because foreign powers have failed to recognise us."

Mr. Sung believes that the 200 parliamentarians at Tientsin in the job of the Shanghai Parliamentarians if they later decide to organise themselves as a definite place.

THE LOSSES AT MESSINES.

The "Matin" correspondent with the British Headquarters states that at the British Headquarters the British casualties were 10,000, while the German losses were 30,000 to 40,000. He adds that the light batteries of single British division fired 170,000 shells while the heavy batteries fired 80,000 in one sector alone.

The correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" on the British front states that the German commanders throughout knew that defeat was certain at Messines and their chief pre-occupation was to save the guns without giving up the infantry. The latter were held to the side and the generals actually arranged a comedy of false signals for the artillery, to which there was no response, the guns really being hurried to the rear. This explains why it was necessary to separate the present work of the artillery from the front work of catching another by the throat, each accusing the other of the worst treachery.

DEARTH OF DOCTORS.

Referring to the need of a more effective system of medical "mobilisation," Sir Donald MacAlister, presiding at the General Medical Council, said that the sources of supply for service abroad and at home were becoming severely strained.

With regard to the question of the situation could be met.

700,000 acres have been added to the cultivated area of Ireland by the Tillage Order.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK? WEKE you ever seized with a severe attack of colic or cholera or diarrhoea? Don't take such risks. A dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

OUR AMERICAN HOME.

THE PROGRESS OF A DOMESTIC ENTENTE.

[REPRINTED FROM THE "DAILY CHRONICLE."]

It has taken a world's war to do it, but it is done.

At last the Englishwoman is Americanized, in the very best sense. She is realising that her great-grandmother was simply a slave-driver living in unhealthy conditions, with a deaf ear and a closed eye to labour-saving. Years ago the slaves freed themselves, and the Englishwoman was left, surrounded by freed servants and few labour-saving appliances. The more appliances there were, but her freed servants, with the blood of their great-grandmothers in them, refused to use them, and the position became tense.

In the States, it was rumoured, there were all kinds of wonderful apparatuses—yes, yes; but Mary wouldn't even use a carpet-sweeper. After many years Mary did use a carpet-sweeper, and liked it, but then came horrid gossip about an electric cleaner. That was simply silly to think of, and probably both expensive and dangerous, so the cleaner was not purchased, and some of the most wonderful labour-savers in the world took years to push their way into even a limited market here.

TALKS OF LABOUR-SAVERS.

When we came back from a summer in America before the war I was full of tales of labour-savers. Seven women friends, I talked eagerly of maps and pails of boiling water for kitchen floors, in lieu of our usual back-breaking arrangements, of a window polisher on a stick with a swivel, of a parquet mop, of a freest cracker, and of a dish and silver washing machine, to me the ideal of after-meals comfort. My guests were frankly bored; these old things might be satisfactory over there; the seven contrary Marys of my friends had their own ideas about kitchen floors, and people's windows were cleaned by contract.

But now, now that women are doing and doing well a great deal of their own work, they have turned their clever brains to the problem of ease, efficiency and speed. There is a slightly oily dust on the market that removes dust and polishes at the same time. "Ah, for the district," as her sister in the States would say: the electric cleaner runs over carpets with never an electricity in its career, and with a mop and pail even the front steps lose their terror. Five years ago the demonstrator of any labour-saving device in any big London shop had an unhappy life: women were either contemptuous or seemed to think they were watching a "conjuror" show. I once heard a woman say as she saw a painful of dust and dirt vanish into the maw of an "absorber," I think it was called—Yes, but there must be something special about that dirt. But they are on better terms with their appliances now. Later, a demonstrator was praising her specialty, an amazing vegetable peeler, and eulogized it was—"I asked my brother's wife to come and have a look at it when it first came out," she said. "She came and brought one, and she says she wouldn't be without it for anything. And you know what sister-in-law are."

But these Doubting Thomases have gone, and before the world is a year older I dare swear we shall be able to buy, easily a fish-washer whose praises I chant daily. It will take some time before the average Englishwoman will be able to do without servants and to entertain as brilliantly as an American, but we are on the right road. These neat little plate-stands, one beside the host, the other beside the hostess, on which all plates are piled after every course, need a certain education to manipulate: it is not every house that has, or can have, an electric cooker in an elegant kitchen next door to the dining-room. The little cupboard on wheels containing bits of every kind of dry grocery, that you move to the kitchen table before beginning to cook, is not popular here yet.

OUR FUTURE HOMES.

We still cling to white tablecloths and table napkins like young sheets, and most of us have never heard of a dining-room table with a glass top. We are rather shy of owning that we wash our blouses and our babies' things ourselves, and an electric iron in our bedrooms, with a dinky little ironing table, is still novel. But we are deeply interested in the American woman's home life: we know now of her determination, since help was so hard to find, and so troublesome to keep, to be her own help, and we have learnt of the clever architects who built the houses over there, with ideal in view. In the future we shall have fewer carpets, less furniture, far fewer ornaments, and many more cupboards and contrivances. Knives that don't need cleaning, silver that needs no polishing because it has been washed in literally boiling water, and stairs without carpets or rods are a big weight off a house.

I foresee when building begins again a strenuous time for English architects. During their enforced leisure they would do well to concentrate on dinner lifts, dust-shoots, speaking-tubes, rounded corners, cupboards, pantries, electric contrivances, and other aids to simplicity; and if they could patent some inventions that their own wives have suggested, or at any rate approved of, it would be an excellent thing for their professional reputation. The Americanized Englishwoman knows more to-day than she did three years ago.

Exchange opened unchanged this morning 2/6 1/2. At a quarter past eleven there was a rise of a quarter. The afternoon there was no further change.

O.S.K. PREPARING FOR EUROPEAN LINE.

Since it became known that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha planned to take a part or all of its extra steamers off the European service, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has been pushing preparations to start a line to London, taking over some of the business now in the hands of the N.Y.K. The new O.S.K. line is to be started as soon as possible.

The keen rivalry which has long existed between the two largest shipping firms in Japan has resulted in a recent increase of capital to 50,000,000 yen by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which is 6,000,000 yen more than that of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Since the war several new overseas lines have been started by the O.S.K., and is now in competition with all the foreign services of the N.Y.K. except the New York-Yokohama line.

Strong objections have been raised by the Sanbachi Kai, an association consisting of all leading exporters of Kobe, in connection with the announcement that the N.Y.K. may considerably reduce the number of its tramp steamers on its European line.

As it is now almost a dead-end fact that the N.Y.K. may reduce the number of its tramp steamers on the European line in order to transfer some of these steamers to its trans-Pacific service which is more alive and free of submarine danger, the merchants in Kobe have no alternative but to urge the O.S.K. to open its projected new line to Europe as soon as possible.

It is also said that the O.S.K., which is anxious to form close relations with shippers at this juncture in order to prepare for the possible slackness which may come after the war, is ready to comply with the applications of the Kobe shippers rather than to acquire profits.

The O.S.K. is now negotiating with an American shipbuilding yard to buy two steamers each of 7,500 tons. Despite the fact that the transfer of steamers of more than 1,000 tons is prohibited in the United States, rumors that the O.S.K. is now negotiating to purchase these two American steamers are gradually gaining force.

In case the O.S.K. fails to purchase the American steamers, it will open its new European line with steamers which will be completed by the Osaka Iron Works. Many steamers are now being built for the O.S.K. at the Osaka works.—Japan Advertiser.

THE KAISER'S MESSAGE TO KING CONSTANTINE.

The Kaiser last month sent the following message to Constantine: "I have heard with righteous wrath of the infamous outrages committed by our common enemies upon thee and thy dynasty. I assure thee that the deprivation is only temporary for Germany's mailed fist, in addition to the Almighty's aid, will restore thee thy throne, whereof none can rightly rove. Germany's armies will wreak vengeance upon those who dared insolently to lay on the criminal hands. I hope to welcome thee in Germany at the earliest. A thousand cordial greetings from thine Wilhelm."

BARNACLES AND RUST AT HAMBURG.

A painful picture of the ruin and desolation of Hamburg is painted by Dr. A. Koster, a special correspondent of the Munich Post.—The great port of Hamburg is suffering more from the war than any other German town. It is true that shells are being manufactured there, as well as gun-powder and other war material. Compared, however, with other industrial centres, Hamburg's war industry is infinitesimal. Above all, since the barnacles have attached themselves to the chains of the ocean liners, since the rust has been eating into the cranes on the quays and landing-stages, since its counting-houses have become as empty as its shops and warehouses, Hamburg is Hamburg no more. A giant in chains, the great Hanseatic port bears the war badly. Nothing more melancholy, more profoundly distressing can be conceived than a visit nowadays to its dead docks and wharves.

TO SAVE PAPER—NO ENVELOPES.

Commenting on the paper crisis, M. Gustave Téry, in the "Euvre," suggests that envelopes be discarded for purposes of correspondence. "The newspapers of 1870," he says, "taught their readers to fold their letters in such a way that the envelope became useless." This practice, besides being economical, is practical. When a letter bears the postmark one can always tell when it was posted. "If we could do without envelopes this summer," concludes M. Téry, "we should realize an economy in coal for the winter."

There are 3,281 men in the Non-combatant Corps.

We are informed by Messrs. Harper & Co. of the Queen's Dispensary that numerous orders have been received from the Coast Ports for the bathing caps advertised by them on page 5 of the *China Mail*, but further orders can still be met.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

GERMAN DULICITY AND MENDACITY.

ON THE SUBJECT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

From a speech by Lord Newton in the House of Lords.

In January of this year the German Government informed us that no British prisoners were employed in proximity to the trenches on the Western front, but the fact that the House in order to show the duplicity and mendacity of the German Government on this question. At the beginning of April three British prisoners escaped from the British lines, and these men stated that several hundreds of British prisoners were not only employed quite close to the German front, within four or five miles of the trenches, but that these men had been in this particular locality since November of last year. Therefore, at the time when the German Government was protesting to us, it was treating our men in a very much worse way. These men were given food barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, although the German guards were well fed. They were not allowed to write home, or at all events, their letters never left Germany. They were never allowed to receive letters; they never received parcels; they were never given even a change of clothes; they were brutally used in almost every respect, and a good many of them had died. One man, whom the Germans examined, told him that during these three months he had lost four stone in weight. Our Government at once made a demand that these men should be withdrawn. No answer had been received, but if these men were retained in that position he sincerely hoped that the War Cabinet would not fail to take action of the most drastic character. (Cheers.)

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SILIMPOON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastia Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
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HONGKONG REGISTER.

Periods
day On data On data at
24 p.m. 6 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.58 29.60 29.60
Temperature 87 78 81
Humidity 73 93 83
Direction of Wind S.W. N.W. NORTH
Force of Wind 4 1 2
Weather Clear 0 0 0
Rain 0.04 0.00 0.05

Signed, open air thermometer, 10 feet high,
at 10 a.m. on 23rd July 1917.
Y. CHAN, Observer.

Dating, Observatory, July 23, 1917.

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AND
MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres
(all sizes). Rubber Solution.
Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns,
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NO. 6, STEWART TERRACE, Peak,
unfurnished, immediate possession.
Apply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1918

TO LET

DEVONIA, No. 3, Peak Road, Six
Rooms, Bungalow, with garden
and tennis court.
HOUSES in Shamshu, Canton. Nos.
1 and 2.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, July 5, 1917. 1918

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A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with
Tennis Court in Minlon Villa,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, June 16, 1917.

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OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings,
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.
HOUSES to Let. Wong-wei-chong
Road.
A HOUSE to Let. Knutsford
Terrace (Kowloon).
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MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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Hongkong, July 23, 1917.
On London—
Bank Wire ... 2/6 1/2
On demand ... 2/6 1/2
30 days sight ... 2/6 1/2
4 months sight ... 2/6 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight 2/6 1/2
On Paris—
On demand ... 35 1/4
Credits, 4 months sight ... 35 1/4
On New York—
On demand ... 61 1/2
Credits, 60 days sight ... 61 1/2
On Bombay—
Wire ... 100
On demand ... 100
On Calcutta—
Wire ... 100
On demand ... 100
On Singapore—
On demand ... 100
On Manila—
On demand ... 100
On Shanghai—
On demand ... 100
On Yokohama—
On demand ... 100
Gold Loan (100 fine per cent) ... 45
Sovereigns (Bank's Buying Rate) 87 1/2
Silver (per oz.) ... 39 1/2
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 20 1/2
Chinese Copper Cash ... 2 1/2
Chinese Copper Cents ... 2 1/2
Rate of Native Interest ... 2 1/2
Chinese Sub. Coin ... 2 1/2
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... 2 1/2

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1873-80.
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lemon Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

July 24th to 30th, 1917.

		LOW WATER			LOW WATER		
Date	Day of Month	Hongkong		Height	Hongkong		
		Mean Time.	High.		Mean Time.	High.	
1900	1	6	4.4	6	6.50		
2	2	5	4.7	6	6.28		
3	3	5	4.9	6	6.06		
4	4	5	5.1	6	5.45		
5	5	5	5.3	7	7.10		
6	6	5	5.5	7	6.48		
7	7	5	5.7	7	6.26		
8	8	5	5.9	7	6.04		
9	9	5	6.1	7	5.43		
10	10	5	6.3	7	5.21		
11	11	5	6.5	7	4.99		
12	12	5	6.7	7	4.77		
13	13	5	6.9	7	4.55		
14	14	5	7.1	7	4.33		
15	15	5	7.3	7	4.11		
16	16	5	7.5	7	3.89		
17	17	5	7.7	7	3.67		
18	18	5	7.9	7	3.45		
19	19	5	8.1	7	3.23		
20	20	5	8.3	7	3.01		
21	21	5	8.5	7	2.79		
22	22	5	8.7	7	2.57		
23	23	5	8.9	7	2.35		
24	24	5	9.1	7	2.13		
25	25	5	9.3	7	1.91		
26	26	5	9.5	7	1.69		
27	27	5	9.7	7	1.47		
28	28	5	9.9	7	1.25		
29	29	5	10.1	7	1.03		
30	30	5	10.3	7	0.81		
31	31	5	10.5	7	0.59		